

<p>SUPREME COURT OF COLORADO 2 East 14th Avenue Denver, Colorado 80203</p>	
<p>Original Proceeding Pursuant to Colo. Rev. Stat. §1-40-107(2) Appeal from the Ballot Title Board</p>	
<p>In the Matter of the Title, Ballot Title, and Submission Clause for Proposed Initiative 2013- 2014 #38 (“Right to Purchase and Possess Ammunition Storage and Feeding Devices”)</p> <p>Petitioners: GEORGE KENNEDY and DONALD MACALDY</p> <p>v. Respondents: TIM LeVIER and JT DAVIS</p> <p>and</p> <p>Title Board: SUZANNE STAIERT; DAVID BLAKE; and JASON GELENDER</p>	<p>▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲</p>
<p>Attorneys for Petitioners: Mark G. Grueskin, #14621 Heizer Paul Grueskin LLP 2401 15th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202 Telephone: 303-376-3703 (direct) Telephone: 303-595-4747 Facsimile: 303-595-4750 Email: mgrueskin@hpgfirm.com</p>	<p>Case No. 2013 SA 111</p>
<p>PETITIONERS’ OPENING BRIEF AND ANSWER BRIEF TO PROPONENTS’ OPENING BRIEF</p>	

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I hereby certify that this brief complies with all requirements of C.A.R. 28 and C.A.R. 32, including all formatting requirements set forth in these rules. Specifically, the undersigned certifies that the brief complies with C.A.R. 28(g). It contains 3,722 words.

Further, the undersigned certifies that the brief complies with C.A.R. 28(k).

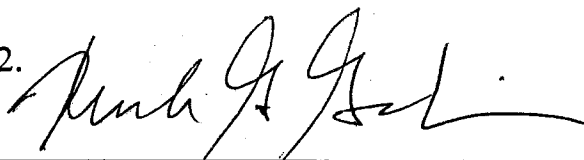
For the party raising the issue:

It contains under a separate heading (1) a concise statement of the applicable standard of appellate review with citation to authority; and (2) a citation to the precise location in the record (R. __, p. __), not to an entire document, where the issue was raised and ruled on.

For the party responding to the issue:

It contains, under a separate heading, a statement of whether such party agrees with the opponent's statements concerning the standard of review and preservation for appeal, and if not, why not.

I acknowledge that my brief may be stricken if it fails to comply with any of the requirements of C.A.R. 28 and C.A.R. 32.



Mark G. Grueskin

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED.....	1
SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT	1
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	2
I. Nature of the Case, Course of Proceedings, and Disposition Below	2
A. Statement of the facts	2
B. Nature of the proceedings below.....	4
II. The ballot title is misleading to voters	5
A. Standard of Review and Pertinent Record Citations.; Rule 28(k)	5
B. The ballot title set for Initiative #38 is misleading by omitting any reference to “gun magazines” or even “guns” in the title	6
C. The ballot title set for Initiative #38 is misleading by omitting any reference to its creation of a “right” within the Bill of Rights.....	12
1. #38 purports to create a “right” to possess and purchase ammunition storage and feeding devices.....	13
2. #38’s restrictions on legislation dealing with certain ammunition devices are placed in the Bill of Rights.....	15
CONCLUSION	17

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

<i>Evans v. Romer</i> , 854 P.2d 1270 (Colo. 1993).....	15
<i>Fabec v. Beck</i> , 922 P.2d 330 (Colo. 1996).....	9
<i>In re Petition of U.M. and S.M.</i> , 631 P.2d 165 (Colo. 1981).....	8
<i>In re Proposed Ballot Initiative on Parental Rights</i> , 913 P.2d 1127 (Colo. 1996).....	14
<i>In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment of Education</i> , 682 P.2d 480 (Colo. 1984).....	7
<i>In re Proposed Initiative “Concerning the Fair Treatment of Injured Workers”</i> , 873 P.2d 718 (Colo.1994).....	14
<i>In re Title, Ballot Title & Submission Clause for Election Reform Amendment</i> , 852 P.2d 28 (Colo. 1993).....	11
<i>In re Title, Ballot Title & Submission Clause for Initiative 1999-2000 #25</i> , 4 P.3d 485 (Colo. 2000).....	11
<i>In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause for 2009-2010 # 45</i> , 234 P.3d 642 (Colo. 2010).....	10, 14
<i>In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause, and Summary for Initiative 1999-2000 #256</i> , 12 P.3d 246 (Colo. 2000).....	6
<i>In re Title, Ballot Title, & Submission Clause for Initiative 2009-2010 #24</i> , 218 P.3d 350 (Colo. 2009).....	8, 9
<i>In re Wilkinson</i> , 402 B.R. 756 (W.D. Tex. 2009).....	10
<i>In the Matter of Title and Ballot Title and Submission Clause for Initiative 2005-2006 #55</i> , 138 P.3d 273 (Colo. 2006).....	13

<i>Lucas v. Forty-Fourth Gen. Assembly of Colo.</i> , 377 U.S. 713 (1964).....	15
<i>Martinez v. Cont'l Enter.</i> , 730 P.2d 308 (Colo. 1986).....	8
<i>Vogts v. Guerrette</i> , 351 P.2d 851 (Colo. 1960).....	16

STATUTES

C.R.S. § 1-40-106(3)(b)	5, 6, 9
C.R.S. § 1-40-107(1).....	4
C.R.S. § 1-40-107(2).....	5

STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

Whether the Title Board erred in failing to inform voters that Initiative #38 expressly deals with “gun magazines.”

Whether the Title Board erred in failing to inform voters about Initiative #38’s newly granted “right” to purchase and possess gun magazines.

Whether the Title Board erred in failing to inform voters that this new “right” will be placed in the state Bill of Rights.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

This proposed measure deals with ammunition used in guns. Specifically, it prohibits the legislature from enacting a limit – any limit – on “gun magazines.” Gun magazines are “storage and feeding devices” used for purposes of providing multiple rounds of ammunition to be used in a firearm.

Despite this clarity in the measure itself, the ballot title set by the Title Board does not mention “guns.” Or “gun magazines.” Or firearms. Or anything having to do with the very device or ammunition delivery system in question. In a state where not one but two of the worst mass shootings in recent American history occurred, it is inconceivable that a restriction on legislative power to deal with guns should be silent on the weaponry affected. That silence is misleading. And

for that reason, the ballot title is defective and should be returned to the Title Board for correction.

The ballot title also omits any reference to a “right” to be conferred by the state’s Bill of Rights. The Title Board is not typically so cavalier when proposed measures add rights that are placed at the core of our system of laws. In fact, in numerous instances, the Board has set titles that specifically inform voters that those measures sought to provide or expand our “rights.” The Board failed to adhere to its own precedent here, and that failure was error.

At a minimum, the Title Board should have stated that this amendment is being placed in our Bill of Rights. Given that the Bill of Rights does not typically create rights that can be compromised by a vote of the people, this failure is misleading and provides cause for returning the ballot title to the Title Board for correction to the ballot title.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Nature of the Case, Course of Proceedings, and Disposition Below

A. Statement of the facts

Tim LeVier and JT Davis (hereafter “Proponents”) proposed Initiative 2013-2014 #38 (“#38”). Earlier, the Proponents filed Initiative 2013-2014 #8. After their review and comment hearing before representatives of those offices, they

submitted a second measure, Initiative 2013-2014 #38. They did not submit Initiative #8 to the Title Board for title setting, and that measure is not at issue in this appeal.

In connection with Initiative #38, the legislative staff gave the Proponents a letter, stating that no substantial change had been made outside of the review and comment hearing on Initiative #8. Thus, a review and comment hearing on #38 was waived, and Proponents submitted a final draft of their measure to the Secretary of State so that the Title Board could set a ballot title.

The entire “final text” of Initiative #38 as submitted to the Title Board reads:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment for the State of Colorado
To Establish a Right of the People to Purchase and Possess
High Capacity Ammunition Storage and Feeding Devices
To be Numbered as Article II, Section 32

Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

In the constitution of the state of Colorado, article II, **add**
section 32 as follows:

**SECTION 32. GUN MAGAZINES – NO LIMITATION OR
RESTRICTION.**

NO LAW, EXCEPT A LAW ENACTED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE,
SHALL RESTRICT OR LIMIT THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO PURCHASE
OR POSSESS AMMUNITION STORAGE AND FEEDING DEVICES OF ANY
CAPACITY.

See **Exhibit A** (attached) (bold in original).

A Title Board hearing was held on April 18, 2013 both to evaluate whether the initiative contained a single subject and, to the extent it did, to set a title. The Board found that the measure reflected a single subject and set a title at that meeting. That title was worded as follows:

An amendment to the Colorado constitution prohibiting any capacity-based restriction on the purchase or possession of ammunition storage and feeding devices other than a restriction imposed by a voter-approved law.

See Exhibit B (attached).

B. Nature of the proceedings below

On April 24, 2013, Petitioners filed a Motion for Rehearing and alleged jurisdictional violations and also alleged that the title was unfair and misleading. *See C.R.S. § 1-40-107(1)*. The rehearing was held on April 26, 2013, at which time the Title Board granted in part and denied in part the motion for rehearing. In response to the Motion for Rehearing, the Board struck from the title set forth above the phrase “capacity-based” as it modified “restriction on the purchase or possession of ammunition storage and feeding devices” and replaced the word “imposed” with “enacted.” The revised title reads as follows:

An amendment to the Colorado constitution prohibiting any restriction on the purchase or possession of ammunition storage and feeding devices other than a restriction enacted by a voter-approved law.

See **Exhibit C** (attached). Because the title continues to be misleading notwithstanding these changes, Petitioners filed a petition for review before this Court as authorized by C.R.S. § 1-40-107(2). This Court set an expedited briefing schedule with each party directed to submit opening briefs by May 15 and answer briefs fourteen days after the opposing opening brief was served.

The Respondents served their Opening Brief on the undersigned on May 6, and under the Court's briefing schedule, Petitioners' Answer Brief is due fourteen days after service of that brief. As a matter of economy, this brief comprises both Petitioners' Opening Brief and their Answer Brief to Respondents' Opening Brief.

II. The ballot title is misleading to voters.

A. Standard of Review and Pertinent Record Citations.; Rule 28(k).

The Title Board is charged with setting a title that fully, fairly, and accurately informs voters of the central elements of the measure. C.R.S. § 1-40-106(3)(b). The Board need not summarize every single provision in the proposed initiative, nor need it project the measure's effects. This Court will review the Title Board's decision *de novo* to determine whether it has satisfied the requirement for a balanced and informative title. In doing so, the Court grants significant deference to the Board's determination. *In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause, and Summary for Initiative 1999-2000 #256*, 12 P.3d 246, 255

(Colo. 2000). However, this Court will reverse the Board's decision if the title set is clearly misleading. *Id.*

The objective of a ballot title is to provide voters with enough information about the measure's central elements to make a thoughtful decision about its merits. The ballot question itself is central to the election process; voters review it during two junctures in the election process – while petitions are being circulated, as the ballot title is presented on every page of the petition, and when they see their ballots. Not surprisingly, then, avoiding voter confusion is at the heart of the title setting process. “[T]he title board shall consider the public confusion that might be caused by misleading titles” and set a title “which shall correctly and fairly express the true intent and meaning” of the proposed measure. C.R.S. § 1-40-106(3)(b).

Petitioners do not object to the statement of the Standard of Review as set forth in the Proponents' Opening Brief.

The Petitioners' objections were raised in the Motion for Rehearing and at the rehearing itself. Motion for Rehearing at 1 (¶¶II.B.2, 7-8).

B. The ballot title set for Initiative #38 is misleading by omitting any reference to “gun magazines” or even “guns” in the title.

The title set does not inform voters that the new restriction on the law-making powers of the General Assembly relates to ammunition for a specific type of weapon, and this failure was error.

The measure states, “No law, except a law enacted by a vote of the people, shall restrict or limit the right of the people to purchase or possess ammunition storage and feeding devices of any capacity.” The restriction would appear to be unlimited regarding the weapons covered. This is not the case, and it was not the stated intent of the Proponents. The heading of the Proponents’ Section 32 of Article II specifically states that the measure concerns “gun magazines,” as it reads, “Gun magazines – no limitations or restrictions.” As such, a direct reference to “guns” or “gun magazines” should have been set forth in the ballot title.

This Court consistently requires that a ballot title reflect limiting language in a proposed initiative. In an education funding initiative, for instance, the proponents included two explicit conditions on funding: the state could only fund the education of students who were “required by law” to be educated in the public schools; and such funding could only be directed to schools that were “not pervasively sectarian.” *In re Proposed Initiated Constitutional Amendment of Education*, 682 P.2d 480, 482 (Colo. 1984). However, neither of these conditions was addressed in the ballot title, an oversight this Court deemed to be error. “In the absence of these brief but critical phrases, the (titles) do not fairly reflect the contents of the proposed amendment.” *Id.* (citation omitted). The Court mandated the addition of these limiting phrases in order to “cure such defect.” *Id.*

More recently, this Court analyzed an initiative's heading, as provided by the measure's drafters, to determine if the Title Board complied with the legal requirements for a ballot title. The initiative stated, "The right of individuals to vote is fundamental." However, the heading of the section being added to the Constitution read, "**Elections for employee representation**," as did other language in the initiative. *In re Title, Ballot Title, & Submission Clause for Initiative 2009-2010 #24*, 218 P.3d 350, 353 (Colo. 2009) (bold in original). Petitioners argued that the measure's breadth was established by the statement about an unqualified, fundamental right to vote, rather than the references relating solely to those elections that deal with employee representation.

The Court rejected that argument and did so in light of the specific limiting language in the initiative, including the restrictive wording of the measure's heading. The heading "frames... (and) contextualizes the text of the Initiatives." *Id.* The heading is a strong indicator of the proponents' intent, and using it to establish the adequacy of the ballot title is consistent "with our analogous precedent regarding the use of statute headings in statutory construction." *Id.* at 353-54, citing *In re Petition of U.M. and S.M.*, 631 P.2d 165, 167 (Colo. 1981) and *Martinez v. Cont'l Enter.*, 730 P.2d 308, 313 (Colo. 1986). The heading is thus a material part of a statute – or a constitutional provision – as it indicates its framers'

intent. *Fabec v. Beck*, 922 P.2d 330, 337 (Colo. 1996) (initiative statute properly applied in light of the express wording of its statutory heading). As a result, the Court held that the Title Board correctly structured the title only in light of its limiting language in the heading and text – “elections for employee representation.” #24, *supra*, 218 P.3d. at 354.

Here, the inclusion of a reference to guns or gun magazines would “fairly express the true intent and meaning of the amendment.” C.R.S. § 1-40-106(3)(b). The Title Board members understood this because they suggested, of their own accord, including “firearm,” “gun,” or “gun magazine” in the ballot title. April 18, 2013 Title Board Transcript (“Tr.”), at 4:5-13 (using “firearm” to modify “ammunition” would make the title “more clear”); 6:19-23 (title would be accurate if it was “more blunt and just sa(id) gun instead of firearm”); (8:5-7) (use of “gun magazine” would help address “confusion” among voters) (attached as **Exhibit D**). The Proponents said they were comfortable with a change that would have included reference to “firearm.” Tr., at 4:19-24. They had taken pains to make gun magazines the specific focus of their stated single subject, suggesting that their measure “gives a state constitutional right to purchase and possess **gun magazines** of any capacity.” *Id.* at 2:15-17 (emphasis added). The Board, however, decided

to omit any language to reflect the Proponents' stated intent that this measure apply to gun magazines.

The fundamental meaning of "gun" is well-known and easily discernible. *See In re Wilkinson*, 402 B.R. 756, 763-64 (W.D. Tex. 2009) (using dictionary definitions, court resolved that a "gun" means a portable firearm rather than a household furnishing). This Court does not need to further interpret that term now. *In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause for 2009-2010 # 45*, 234 P.3d 642, 645 (Colo. 2010). In any event, using this word would not confuse voters if they read it in a ballot title. Thus, the Title Board should have used "gun" or "gun magazine" in the title to accurately communicate the thrust of this measure.

Because the title does not do so, though, voters cannot know which ammunition storage and feeding devices are intended to be addressed by this measure. For example, repeating crossbows have been in existence over two thousand years. In ancient China, these weapons had magazines of ten (10) bolts that could be fired within fifteen (15) seconds. *See Exhibit E* (attached). Today, a person can simply order a back issue of *Popular Mechanics* to get the plans for building a repeating crossbow in a home workshop. *See Exhibit F* (attached) (device "will deliver five shots in five seconds with near-rifle accuracy" by means of arrows "loaded from the top into a magazine"). Or one can simply go on-line

for step-by-step instructions. See **Exhibit G** (attached). Because #38's ballot title does not refer to "gun magazines," voters could easily assume that crossbow magazines and other ammunition storage and feeding systems are subject to the same level of the newly granted constitutional protection (or restriction on legislative authority, depending on how one reads the measure) as gun magazines, even though that is not the case.

At best, voters will be uncertain about the reach of this initiative. At worst, they will read the language of the title literally and believe that it applies to weapons outside of its express scope. Thus, the Board's failure to refer to "gun magazines" will confuse or mislead voters about which ammunition storage and feeding devices are affected by this initiative. See *In re Title, Ballot Title & Submission Clause for Election Reform Amendment*, 852 P.2d 28, 32 (Colo. 1993) ("if a choice must be made between brevity and a fair description of essential features of a proposal, the decision must be made in favor of full disclosure to the registered electors"); cf. *In re Title, Ballot Title & Submission Clause for Initiative 1999-2000 #25*, 4 P.3d 485, 501 (Colo. 2000) (for initiative requiring background checks at gun shows, ballot title was sufficient by its reference to "firearm" because that term was defined and understandable).

In their Opening Brief, the Proponents do not dispute that their use of “gun magazines” in the heading narrows their measure. They simply state, “The term ‘ammunition storage and feeding devices’ is all-encompassing and reasonably relates to firearms.” Opening Brief of Respondents at 5. Their statement makes the Petitioners’ point. That phrase is “all-encompassing.” It may “relate to” firearms, but it does not communicate to voters that it “means” or is limited to firearms or deals with gun magazines. The title simply lacks the clarity to communicate to voters what the measure actually addresses, and thus, the title is misleading.

In light of this Court's precedent about the use of headings in crafting ballot titles, as well as #38’s specific language and the unmistakable intent of these Proponents, the Title Board erred by refusing to use the term “gun” or the phrase “gun magazines” in the ballot title.

C. The ballot title set for Initiative #38 is misleading by omitting any reference to its creation of a “right” within the Bill of Rights.

Typically, where an initiative seeks to amend the Bill of Rights by creating a new right, that fact is not hidden from voters. Here, however, it was undisclosed, and that failure on the part of the Board was error.

1. #38 purports to create a "right" to possess and purchase ammunition storage and feeding devices.

The measure creates Section 32 within Article II of the Constitution, the state's Bill of Rights. The Proponents were clear that, by creating section 32, they felt they were adding to the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

They addressed this issue before the Board, Tr. at 2:15-17, and in the "final text" document they submitted to the Secretary of State:

Proposed Constitutional Amendment for the State of Colorado
To Establish a Right of the People to Purchase and Possess
High Capacity Ammunition Storage and Feeding Devices
To be Numbered as Article II, Section 32

See **Exhibit A** (emphasis added). While one Title Board member did not agree with this characterization of the measure, Tr., 7:16-20, the intent of a measure's proponents is what is relevant here. Determining their intent is critical, and this Court may look to non-textual sources to identify it. *In the Matter of Title and Ballot Title and Submission Clause for Initiative 2005-2006 #55*, 138 P.3d 273, 281 (Colo. 2006) (campaign website revealed proponents' actual intent in the measure before the Title Board). If the Court can consider a campaign website, it can certainly look to the direct, written expression of Proponents on the piece of paper they have deemed to be their final initiative draft.

Other initiatives that have added rights to Article II have included the fact that they are adding rights to the Constitution in their ballot titles. For instance, in *In re Proposed Ballot Initiative on Parental Rights*, 913 P.2d 1127 (Colo. 1996), the proposed measure added certain language to Article II, section 3 of the Constitution dealing with inalienable rights. This proposed measure gave parents control of the values, education, upbringing, and discipline of their children. The title read “An amendment to the Colorado Constitution concerning parental **rights**.” *Id.* at 1132-33 (emphasis added). The title further stated that “parents have the **right** to direct” the afore-mentioned aspects of their childrens' lives. *Id.* at 1133 (emphasis added). The title was upheld by this Court. *Id.* at 1131-32.

A specific reference in a ballot title to additional “rights” created by an initiative is the norm for proposed measures adding to our Bill of Rights. *See, e.g., # 45, supra*, 234 P.3d at 645 (Court upheld ballot title addressing “right” of health care choice); *In re Proposed Initiative “Concerning the Fair Treatment of Injured Workers”*, 873 P.2d 718, 723 (Colo.1994) (Court upheld ballot title addressing “right” of workers to prompt medical treatment). That norm should not have been ignored by the Title Board in this instance.

In their Opening Brief, the Proponents state that “the measure simply refers to and memorializes an existing right guaranteed under the 2nd Amendment of the

United States Constitution.” Opening Brief of Respondents at 5. The Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution reads a little differently. “A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.” Obviously, Initiative #38 does not simply mimic the Second Amendment.

However, the Proponents’ admission makes it clear that they did not really intend to cover toys like Nerf guns because such a reading requires a reasonable person to “misinterpret their (the legislature’s) intent” in enacting certain legislation at the 2013 session. Tr., 5:15-20. Voters should know from the ballot title how those specifically stated changes, which purport to create a “right” to certain ammunition delivery systems, are crafted.

2. *#38’s restrictions on legislation dealing with certain ammunition devices are placed in the Bill of Rights.*

For different reasons, the ballot title should have referred to the measure’s placement in the Bill of Rights. Initiative #38 provides for voter approval of certain laws that would interfere with this “right” of any citizen to possess and purchase certain types of ammunition delivery systems.

Even voter approved ballot measures cannot deny citizens their fundamental, and thus guaranteed, rights. *Lucas v. Forty-Fourth Gen. Assembly of Colo.*, 377 U.S. 713, 736 (1964); *Evans v. Romer*, 854 P.2d 1270, 1286 (Colo. 1993). In fact,

the essential nature of the state's Bill of Rights is to place certain fundamental rights outside of the political process.

The very purpose of a Bill of Rights was to withdraw certain subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of majorities and officials and to establish them as legal principles to be applied by the courts.... (These rights) depend on the outcome of no elections.

Vogts v. Guerrette, 351 P.2d 851, 865 (Colo. 1960) (citations omitted) (Frantz, J., dissenting). Before they sign these petitions or cast their ballots, voters should know that Initiative #38 creates a qualified right in the Bill of Rights. By the amendment's terms, this right can be restricted – not just by the courts – but by the simple operation of the political process at any election at which ballot issues are considered.

In their Opening Brief, the Proponents state that it is their intent “to allow restrictions to ammunition storage and feeding devices so long as voters approve those restrictions.” Opening Brief of Respondents at 5. Thus, Proponents agree that at least this portion of the Bill of Rights will now be negotiable at the ballot box. To achieve this end, the Title Board must accurately portray this aspect of the measure by referring to the Bill of Rights in the title. The original staff draft of a ballot title referred to Article II of the Constitution. Tr. , at 3:16-18.

The Title Board erred by omitting any reference to the salient feature of this amendment's placement in the Bill of Rights, and the title should be returned to the Board for correction on that score as well.

CONCLUSION

The Title Board erred by failing to inform voters that this measure deals with "gun magazines" and that it creates a right, placed in the Bill of Rights. These failures are not inconsequential errors in light of this Court's precedent. And they are certainly not inconsequential in light of Colorado's recent history with gun violence. The titles should be returned to the Board for correction.

Respectfully submitted this 15th day of May, 2013.



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ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONERS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on the 15th day of May, 2013, a true and correct copy of the foregoing **PETITIONERS' OPENING BRIEF AND ANSWER BRIEF TO PROPONENTS' OPENING BRIEF** was served via overnight delivery (Federal Express), to the following:

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Final text

(#38)

Proposed Constitutional Amendment for the State of Colorado
To Establish a Right of the People to Purchase and Possess
High Capacity Ammunition Storage and Feeding Devices
To be Numbered as Article II, Section 32

RECEIVED

APR 04 2013

ELECTIONS/LICENSING
SECRETARY OF STATE

S. WARD

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Colorado:

In the constitution of the state of Colorado, article II, add section 32 as follows:

SECTION 32. GUN MAGAZINES -- NO LIMITATION OR RESTRICTION.

NO LAW, EXCEPT A LAW ENACTED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE, SHALL RESTRICT OR LIMIT THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO PURCHASE OR POSSESS AMMUNITION STORAGE AND FEEDING DEVICES OF ANY CAPACITY.

EXHIBIT A

Ballot Title Setting Board

Proposed Initiative 2013-2014 #38¹

The title as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

An amendment to the Colorado constitution prohibiting any capacity-based restriction on the purchase or possession of ammunition storage and feeding devices other than a restriction imposed by a voter-approved law.

The ballot title and submission clause as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

Shall there be an amendment to the Colorado constitution prohibiting any capacity-based restriction on the purchase or possession of ammunition storage and feeding devices other than a restriction imposed by a voter-approved law?

*Hearing April 18, 2013:
Single subject approved; staff draft amended, titles set.
Hearing adjourned 10:31 a.m.*

¹ Unofficially captioned "Right to Purchase and Possess Ammunition Storage and Feeding Devices" by legislative staff for tracking purposes. This caption is not part of the titles set by the Board.

Ballot Title Setting Board

Proposed Initiative 2013-2014 #38¹

The title as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

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*Hearing April 18, 2013:
Single subject approved; staff draft amended, titles set.
Hearing adjourned 10:31 a.m.*

*Rehearing April 26, 2013:
Motion for Rehearing denied except to the extent that the Board made changes to the title.
Hearing adjourned 11:39 a.m.*

¹ Unofficially captioned "Right to Purchase and Possess Ammunition Storage and Feeding Devices" by legislative staff for tracking purposes. This caption is not part of the titles set by the Board.

INITIATIVE TITLE SETTING REVIEW BOARD
PROPOSED INITIATIVE MEASURE 2013-2014 #38
RIGHT TO PURCHASE AND POSSESS
AMMUNITION STORAGE AND FEEDING DEVICES
APRIL 18, 2013

The following proceedings were held on
April 18, 2013, 10:20 a.m.

THE BOARD:

SUZANNE STAIERT

DAVID BLAKE

JASON GELENDER

TIM LEVIER and J.T. DAVIS, For the Proponents

P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2 MS. STAIERT: All right. Good morning. This is
3 a continued meeting of the Colorado State Title Board. We
4 had one measure that was continued over from yesterday.
5 The time is now 10:20, and we are going to call up
6 Proposed Initiative 2013-2014 #38. And if the proponents
7 could come up to the podium and just introduce yourselves,
8 and if you could give us a short synopsis of the intent of
9 your initiative.

10 MR. LEVIER: Sure. Hi. My name is Tim LeVier.
11 I'm one of the proponents. Sitting next to me here is
12 J.T. Davis. We are both the proponents that have crafted
13 and put forward this measure. We have signed our
14 affidavits. We have turned those in.

15 We've created a bill that's one sentence only
16 that gives a state constitutional right to purchase and
17 possess gun magazines of any capacity. We've gone to
18 Legislative Services, not once, but twice, now in the
19 second round after we made our changes based on the
20 comments they provided us. They gave us a waiver letter
21 to submit to the Secretary of State's office.

22 MS. STAIERT: All right. The first issue we need
23 to take up is single subject. Is there -- I don't see
24 anyone on the sign-up sheet, but is there anybody who
25 wishes to speak on the issue single subject?

1 All right. Comments from the board.

2 MR. BLAKE: None.

3 MS. STAIERT: Motions?

4 MR. GELENDER: Yeah. I would move that we find a
5 single subject for Proposed Initiative 2013-14 number --
6 what number -- 38.

7 MR. BLAKE: Second.

8 MS. STAIERT: All those in favor?

9 THE BOARD: Aye.

10 MS. STAIERT: So we will now proceed to setting a
11 title. Have you seen the staff draft of the proposed
12 title?

13 MR. LEVIER: I have.

14 MS. STAIERT: Okay. And do you have any comments
15 on the draft?

16 MR. LEVIER: Only one. It says shall there be an
17 article added to article II. We were wondering if that
18 was supposed to be a section added to article II.

19 MS. STAIERT: We'll get to that, 'cause I don't
20 even know if we'll specify where it's going to --

21 MR. LEVIER: Otherwise, we felt that was very
22 clear for the intent and what we're attempting to get at.

23 MS. STAIERT: All right. Okay. Comments from
24 the Board? Boy, we should have done this one yesterday it
25 would have seemed like.